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MISS A. VAN DUSEN  
 IMPORTER OF  
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OF THAT NEW STRAWBERRY SOUTHERN Beauty, a cross between a scarce, large, red, all over solid, carries well; - quite early; in great market and due for family planting; in self-fertile; Balance large and bears tremendous. \$35 100, \$20 1000 plants. Terms: money with order; postage checks accepted for considerable amount. Can take for thousand apple trees and early peaches at \$10 100; \$75 1000. Few thousand wild goose plum at \$25 100; also apricots, figs, etc. \$15 100. Write us and send order. J. C. LINDELY & BRO., Greensboro, N. C. Name this paper, and date.

Blain W. S. Pitts, of Orlando, a well known hunter of South Florida, has gone to the culture of tobacco and will set out several acres of tobacco. The captain says that in 1890, for instance, he raised fine tobacco and made cigars, which he sold readily at \$5 per hundred.

His reputation of High Point as a health resort both winter and summer, is growing rapidly and the attention of people in every direction is being drawn toward it. An able Presbyterian minister of Virginia speaks of, going there to live,

**MARKER'S  
R BALSA**  
and beautifies the hair,  
restores gray  
hairs to natural color,  
and prevents falling  
out. at Prescott's

[illegible]

THOMAS C. CRENSHAW, JR.,  
 Collector.  
 Suffering from the effects of gonorrheal infection, early death. Last seen in a venereal treatment facility in Hong Kong, late 1940s.  
 U.S. Army Medical Museum, Washington, D.C.



# THE CONSTITUTION: Published Daily and Weekly.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION

Is delivered by carrier to the city, or mailed, postage paid, at \$1.00 per month, \$2.00 for three months, or \$10.00 per year.

THE WEEKLY CONSTITUTION (Circulation over 110,000) is mailed, postage paid, at \$1.00 per month, \$2.00 for three months, or \$10.00 per year.

THE CONSTITUTION, Atlanta, Georgia, ATLANTA, GA., JANUARY 18, 1888.

Why the Revenue System is Infamous.

The Macon Telegraph is not only apologizing for the infamous internal revenue system, but is defending it. Our esteemed contemporary is welcome to its position, but it will find that its ingenuity and ability will not be sufficient to create a revolution in the public sentiment of the state so far as this odious excise system is concerned.

The Telegraph's latest defense of the internal revenue system is headed "Moonshine Argument," and it would be difficult to devise a more appropriate heading, for the argument employed is all moonshine. It is not the fault of the Telegraph, however, for that paper labors under the disadvantage of defending a system that has been odious to all right thinking people in all ages of the world and under all governments. In this country there is no sounder democratic principle than opposition to excise taxes, and the result has been that they have been imposed only in the face of an emergency, and with the exception of the present system, which is more odious and more infamous than all the rest, they were repealed as soon as the emergency had passed.

It is seldom that we have the privilege of reading an argument more pregnant with nonsense than that which the Telegraph presents in behalf of the perpetration of the system, and we propose to dissect it at another time; but, just at present, we desire to call the attention of our contemporary to a feature of the excise system that has, perhaps, escaped its attention. A very clear statement of the facts will be found in the letter of our Gainesville correspondent, which will be found elsewhere. The feature to which we allude is only a very insignificant part of the injustice of the infamous system, but it shows conclusively the tendency of an utterly bad law to place the entire manufacture of spirits in the hands of the monopolists who control the whiskey ring.

The regulations which govern the distillation of brandy made from fruits provide for every fourteen gallons of pomace put up by the distiller he shall make one gallon of brandy. This is a cast-iron rule, from which there is no appeal. If he fails to make it, the tax is charged against him, a distiller warrant issues, and his property is seized and sold to pay a tax on that which has no existence. Our correspondent is informed by distillers that only the choice fruits will make one gallon of brandy from fourteen gallons of pomace, and the result is that he must either make a fraudulent return of the amount of fruit used, or pay a tax on brandy he never made.

Moreover, the law places the fruit distilled at a still greater disadvantage. For there is no warehouse, as there is for the grain distillers, but a designated place of deposit. The grain distillers can have their whiskey placed in bond for three years without paying the tax, and, at the end of that period, draw a large rebate for positions taken. The brandy distillers, on the other hand, are compelled to pay the tax at the end of the fiscal year, and at the very time that the product of his still is cheapest.

As Mr. Findlay points out, the most of these small fruit distillers happen to be poor men. They cannot haul their fruit to market with any profit, nor can they afford to pay the tax at the end of the year, and thus hold their brandy until age has made it more valuable. They are forced to sell in order to pay the tax, and the price is practically dictated by the wholesale dealers.

But there is no need of reproducing the facts embodied in our correspondent's letter. These speak for themselves. They show that the whiskey ring, composed of the large grain distillers, have entire control of the situation, and they show, moreover, that the law, as it stands, was practically dictated by these monopolists.

There is another fact, too, that ought to be brought to the attention of the Telegraph, namely: That the small fruit distillers are neither moonshiners nor "cut-prits." Because they are poor, the law grinds them down.

It is an infamous law in all its ramifications, and there is not a genuine democrat in the state but would be glad to see it repealed.

The Indianapolis Journal says: "We want more republican leaders who are not afraid to march under the 'bloody shirt.'"

Then why not open the doors of the lunatic asylum, so that the Journal could have its pick?

Personalities in Preaching.

When a preacher in his pulpit mentions a man by name, charges him with misconduct and denounces him for it, he is treading on dangerous ground. Especially is this the case when an evangelist goes to a strange city and begins to criticize strangers.

The Rev. Sam Small is doubtless prepared to admit the truth of these observations. In one of his sermons in Kansas City, the other day, he pitched into the recorder and his administration of the law. The recorder was a sensible man. He at once called on the evangelist and gave him a talk. The result was that when Mr. Small entered the pulpit the next day he gracefully took it all back. Then came the unfortunate Dixie episode. Mr. Dixey was in the city attending to his own business. Mr. Small, in one of his sermons, said of him:

A poor monkey on a stick, dancing, capering, jabbering, performing an advertised gambler who got played for \$1,000 in Kansas, and had not the courage to stand it like a man, but who squatted like a pig stuck under the gate and telegraphed it all over the country. Reduced by a blacking with a sponge, and here you go, my countryman, and you get as big a blacking as any of them. If Sam Jones couldn't outdraw that sort of a card I wouldn't stay in town.

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standing up for the evangelist through the revival, gets disgusted and pitches him overboard. It says into Mr. Small, advises Sam Jones to take him aside and give him "another lesson in elementary Christianity," and that the revival has one Sam too many, and that this superfluous Sam "puts in entirely too much time going off half-cocked," making statements one day which he has to take back the next.

All this trouble comes from personalities in preaching. As the matter now stands in Kansas City, newspapers and good people who were helping the revival are likely to turn against it. Mr. Small will find that the methods here legitimate of impugning his usefulness. The field of legitimate gospel preaching is wide enough for him or any other man. Why step out of it to listen to rumors about strangers? Why denounce a man by name as a "blackleg" upon no evidence whatever except hearsay? If this little affair causes our Georgia evangelist to be a little more prudent and charitable it will be a genuine help to him. We are coming to the point where forbearance ceases to be a virtue with men who stand up in the pulpit and blackguard other people. Such preachers may draw the crowd for awhile, but they will do no permanent good, and the great majority of them will drop out of the ministry, disappointed, soured, and perhaps worse in that way when they enter it. All this bitterness and raving is bad, too bad to be defended. Let those who have thoughtlessly fallen into it reform and rise to higher and nobler planes of thought and action.

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The sudden and apparently severe illness of Speaker Carlisle is greatly to be regretted. It is to be hoped that he will recover right speedily.

Mr. Lamar's Confirmation.

The confirmation of Mr. Lamar by the senate is a triumph of the peaceful and progressive element of the country over the loud-mouthed wreckers who have hoisted the bloody shirt and are bent on involving the country in a renewal of the sectional hatred which has long since been buried by the true patriots of both sections.

The only purpose these political rioters have in continuing this course which they think can be brought about by this policy. Several times they have been rebuffed by the country, but this seems to have no effect, and it now seems certain that the purpose of the republicans is to again make the bloody shirt the leading issue in the next presidential campaign. It seems that by this time they would drop a policy which had resulted so disastrously.

The whole country is to be congratulated that Mr. Lamar has been confirmed by such a decided vote. It is simply another pointer that the bloody-shirters must take a back seat, and everybody is interested in seeing that this is done.

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The city council was eminently right in refusing to lower the tax rate.

There is no complaint among the people in regard to the rate of taxation; and, in point of fact, it compares favorably with the rates of other cities.

The miles of streets which need to be improved, and of sewers which ought to be constructed, suggest use for all the money which the city can raise. Besides this, the city is now paying rent for all its offices, when it ought to own a public building.

Let the tax rate remain as it is, and let the work of improvement go on.

Dox M. DICKINSON, the new postmaster-general, is in favor of a postal telegraph.

Is It Right?

The defenders of the present system of internal revenue make out a very weak case.

They do not argue the matter. They simply assume that it is bad policy to disturb the existing state of affairs.

This has nothing to do with the great question involved in the matter.

Is it right to have armed bands of federal tax gatherers overrunning the states?

Is it right in a time of peace to keep standing armies in our rural districts?

Is it right to continue a war measure a quarter of a century after the war is over?

Is it right to drag men from their homes and imprison them a thousand miles away because they sold the products of their own labor?

Is it right to continue a system which oppresses honest farmers and plays into the hands of a gang of federal officials, spies and informers?

Is it right to collect taxes in this manner when the states can collect them peaceably without oppressing anybody?

These are pertinent questions, and the answer made by the country at large will satisfy us.

It is estimated that the total amount of capital invested in the south last year, on account of railroads, will reach the sum of \$120,000,000, and this is but one of the many interests in which capital was invested.

EDITORIAL POSTSCRIPT.

THE LONDON TIMES has an editorial correspondent in this country. Is his name John Arrowsmith?

THE SEVENTY-ONE novels of Mrs. Southworth would make 213 volumes as large as the books written by H. Rider Haggard.

OUR LATE CHINESE immigration are a failure. The Chinese came into this country through Canada and Mexico, and there is no way of stopping them.

MR. TILDEN ATTACKED the present internal revenue twenty years ago. This was because Mr. Tilden was a genuine democrat and understood democratic principles.

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"Serve for his public man," has evoked a murmur of uneasiness from a section of the English public. It is only very rarely that we can fully realize progress which has been made in the matter of religious toleration. So long as there was not so much as a word said about the Duke of Norfolk's mission, it was very far from being a storm which would have called forth now that there is just a suspicion of uneasiness, we have something tangible to set against the recollections of nearly forty years ago. The difference is that the Duke of Norfolk's mission was a purely personal matter, and because the anti-Catholicism of the time had been so recently fanned, it had been so recently fanned.

THE REVENUE LAWS.

Why the People of Gainesville Desire Their Repeal.

GAINESVILLE, Ga., January 17.—[Special.]—Your correspondent has had short talks with several of our leading citizens upon the repeal of the internal revenue laws, and he has yet to find a single individual who is not profiting by their enforcement, who does not favor their repeal.

"What about Senator Brown's speech?" queried the correspondent.

"Like all things from this public statesman, it presents the case in its strongest light. He knows more of the necessities and the relation the common people bear the government than any man in public life of which I have any knowledge. His acquaintance with the people of north Georgia and his intimate association with his youth up, with the mountain section of our state, makes him the medium through which their grievances are presented.

"There is one thing, however, that neither he nor Major Bacon, in his admirable letter, touched upon. It is the question of the distillation of brandy from fruit. The regulations governing the distillation of brandy from fruit require that for every fourteen gallons of pomace put up by the distiller, he shall make one gallon of brandy, and if he fails to make it, the tax is charged against him, a distiller warrant issues against him, and his property is seized and sold to pay the tax on that which has no existence. Our correspondent is informed by distillers that only the choice fruits will make one gallon of brandy from fourteen gallons of pomace, and the result is that he must either make a fraudulent return of the amount of fruit used, or pay a tax on brandy he never made.

"Are there any other hardships you can think of that will be of interest to the public?"

"Well, there is one other serious drawback in the distillation of brandy. There is no distillery warehouse for the purpose of depositing the brandy, but a designated place of deposit. No, the grain distiller can have his brandy in bond for three years without paying the tax, and, at the end of that period, draw a large rebate for positions taken. The brandy distillers, on the other hand, are compelled to pay the tax at the end of the fiscal year, and at the very time that the product of his still is cheapest.

"As Mr. Findlay points out, the most of these small fruit distillers happen to be poor men. They cannot haul their fruit to market with any profit, nor can they afford to pay the tax at the end of the year, and thus hold their brandy until age has made it more valuable. They are forced to sell in order to pay the tax, and the price is practically dictated by the wholesale dealers.

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Transmitting to Congress the Report of the Pacific Railroad Commission.

WASHINGTON, January 17.—The president's message transmitting to congress reports of the Pacific railroad investigating commission, says: Among other things contemplated in the investigation of the Pacific railroad, the commission has been unable to agree upon the manner in which the construction of the Pacific railroad should be treated.

A majority of the commission are in favor of an extension of time for the payment of government indebtedness of these companies, upon certain conditions. The dissenting minority report, however, recommending a minority report, recommends, both upon principle and policy, the institution of proceedings for the enforcement of the charter of the corporations, and winding up their affairs.

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Jas. A.  
**Anderson**  
& Co.

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\$7.00 Overcoats reduced to \$4.00	
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It will pay you to buy and keep one until you need it.

\$30 Men's Suits reduced to \$22	
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25 " " " " " "	18
15 " " " " " "	10
20 " " " " " "	15

Boys' and Children's Suits and Overcoats at your own price.  
Extra Pants for Men, Boys and Children.

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Real Estate Offers**

\$69,000 for a close-by Jackson street lot 50x250 feet to a 15 foot alley on our line. In first-class neighborhood, one block from Forest avenue, near half cash, balance in six and twelve months, with 8 percent neighborhood.

\$6500 for a neat, new, 2-room, well finished cottage, with front and back verandas, well on back veranda, one block from Decatur street, this side of Young street, to be sold in easy payments.

\$2,000 on very easy payments for a neat, new, 1-room residence, paved walks, one block from Whitehall.

\$2,500, half cash, balance 6 and 12 months, for a new 3-room cottage on a high, nice lot 50x150 feet, both on a corner lot, very near Fair Street school, and renting to good tenants at \$2 per month.

\$1,000, payable \$250 cash and \$250 monthly, for a new 3-room cottage on a high, nice lot 50x150 feet, one block from Decatur street car line, in a prime neighborhood.

\$1800 for 3 new 3-room cottages, renting regularly at \$18 monthly, convenient to Air-Line shops and the old Cotton Spinning mill, one block from car line.

\$1,500 for a neat, 2 and 4-room cottage on Marietta street on same lot, this side bridge works, immediately across Marietta car line—a pool in yard.

\$20,000 for a very central, Marietta street property, corner One street, lot 100x150 feet, modern first-class two-story brick, all modern conveniences, destined to be the most desirable site for business purposes, and very superior location for a first-class family hotel or boarding house, and a block of modern tenement houses. See our rent list as to what a store or dwelling on a nice new home in Marietta, Ga., for sale cheap.

\$2,500 for 3 room houses on lot #5100 on Fort street; will pay 15 percent on present rental.

\$1,500 for a fine 2 and 4 room cottage on nice lot 40x200 feet.

\$3,000 for a beautiful 1½ story lot 50x125, with ally on Orleans street, in best neighborhood.

\$1,500 for 2-3 rooms houses on lots each 50x150, on 1st and 2nd streets.

Beautiful lots on Georgia avenue, each 50x150 feet, for sale at a bargain.

\$500 for 3 room houses on lot #35100 lots on Piumar, for complete town, in Astoria, Ga., for sale.

\$1,000 for a fine 2 and 4 room cottage on lot 50x150, for one of the choicest Peachtree lots 50x200 feet; elevated and nicely shaded, a great bargain for this week.

\$3,000 for one of those nice and airy little cottages on Fort street.

\$1,500 for a nice home on Howard street.

\$2,500 for select lot on Hunnicutt avenue 50x160, for complete town.

\$2,500 for the "gem" of Peachtree vacant property—Coxsack east front and on corner. It is a beautiful lot waiting to behold. A great bargain in this city.

Peach tree lot 51x240 feet, between Myers, Lowe and DuBose, with strong rock and brick foundation and basement for first-class residence, ready for completion. Choice location, and will be sold at a low valuation on liberal terms.

Vacant home, complete, corner lot, 116x276 feet, all modern improvements, shade, east front, car line, paved walks, 1st street, front, double porch, Call and let us show you this lovely home.

Peachtree home, central, modern, east front, beautiful oak and hickory floors, 80 feet front on car line, this side J. H. Porter's home, only \$10,000, for 100 ft. deep, 80 ft. wide, for \$5,000, very choice.

Peachtree lot, 100x200 feet, \$5,000.

Peachtree lot, 100x200 feet, for 2 rooms; corner lot, shaded, only \$7,000.

Peachtree home, 100x200 feet, 8½ framed residences! large, beautiful shaded corner lot, fronting on other street; also stable, servant's house and one of the choicest places in the street, for \$9,000.

Peachtree home, central, 50x110 feet, 9 rooms, for \$10,000.

Peachtree lot, 100x400 feet, east front, shaded beautifully, level and exceedingly choice for building a handsome residence, only \$2,500.

Peachtree residence of 8 rooms on West Baker for rent.

\$1,750 for a gem of a home on Peachtree Hill, all conveniences, now renting for \$40.

\$2,500 for a cozy little home of 4 rooms on large lot, on Orleans street, for \$5,000, very choice.

\$2,750 for 6 room house adjoining above; home saw my property lists now embrace some choice bargains in almost every part of the city. Call at our office for full particulars of the above.

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